

January - February 1983
TWENTY-THIRD YEAR — No. 232

APR 29 1983

international review of the red cross



INTER ARMA CARITAS

PROPERTY OF U. S. ARMY
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL
LIBRARY

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
FOUNDED IN 1863

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

- Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, Lawyer, former Director-General of the Swiss National Bank, *President* (member since 1975)
- Mr. RICHARD PESTALOZZI, Doctor of Laws, *Vice-President* (1977)
- Mr. JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, former Vice-President of the ICRC (1967)
- Mrs. DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Judge at the European Court of Human Rights (1967)
- Mr. MARCEL A. NAVILLE, Master of Arts, ICRC President from 1969 to 1973 (1967)
- Mr. JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)
- Mr. VICTOR H. UMBRICHT, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970)
- Mr. GILBERT ETIENNE, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies and at the Institut d'études du développement, Geneva (1973)
- Mr. ULRICH MIDDENDORP, Doctor of Medicine, head of surgical department of the Cantonal Hospital, Winterthur (1973)
- Mrs. MARION BOVÉE-ROTHENBACH, Doctor of Sociology (1973)
- Mr. HANS PETER TSCHUDI, Doctor of Laws, former Swiss Federal Councillor (1973)
- Mr. HENRY HUGUENIN, Banker (1974)
- Mr. JAKOB BURCKHARDT, Doctor of Laws, Minister Plenipotentiary (1975)
- Mr. THOMAS FLEINER, Master of Laws, Professor at the University of Fribourg (1975)
- Mr. ATHOS GALLINO, Doctor of Medicine, Mayor of Bellinzona (1977)
- Mr. ROBERT KOHLER, Master of Economics (1977)
- Mr. MAURICE AUBERT, Doctor of Laws, Banker (1979)
- Mr. RUDOLF JÄCKLI, Doctor of Sciences, (1979)
- Miss ANDRÉE WEITZEL, former head of the women's auxiliary service at the Federal Military Department, vice-president of the Swiss national Commission for Unesco (1979)
- Mr. OLIVIER LONG, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Political Science, Ambassador, former Director General of GATT (1980)
- Mr. DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zürich (1961-1973; 1980)
- Mr. HANS HAUG, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the St-Gall School of Advanced Economic and Social Studies, former President of the Swiss Red Cross (1983)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

- Mr. ALEXANDRE HAY, *President*
- Mr. RICHARD PESTALOZZI
- Mr. ATHOS GALLINO
- Mr. RUDOLF JÄCKLI
- Miss ANDRÉE WEITZEL
- Mr. OLIVIER LONG

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), together with the League of the Red Cross Societies and the 130 recognized National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, is one of the three components of the International Red Cross.

An independent humanitarian institution, the ICRC is the founding body of the Red Cross. As a neutral intermediary in case of armed conflicts or disturbances, it endeavours on its own initiative or on the basis of the Geneva Conventions to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and of internal troubles and tensions, thereby contributing to peace in the world.

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

ISSN 0020-8604

January - February 1983 — No. 232

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Hans-Peter Gasser : The protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions . .	3
Alain Modoux : International Humanitarian Law and the Journalists' Mission	19
Revision of Annex I to Protocol I — Regulations concerning Identification	22

A new member of the ICRC	28
US Vice-President visits ICRC	28
Accession of Cuba to Protocol I	29
Netherlands withdraws a reservation to the Fourth Geneva Convention	29

External activities :

Africa — Latin America — Asia — Middle East — Europe	30
---	----

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

International Technical Seminar of the Central Tracing Agency	49
First Egyptian seminar on humanitarian law	50
At the Henry Dunant Institute	51

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

New Rules for Victims of Armed Conflicts (M. Bothe, K. J. Partsch, W. A. Solf) . . .	54
Territorial Asylum (Atle Grahl-Madsen). . . .	55

International Review of the Red Cross is published by the International Committee of the Red Cross. It first appeared in French in 1869.

As the official organ of the ICRC, specializing in international humanitarian law and recording the international activities of the Red Cross, *International Review of the Red Cross* provides a constant flow of information and constitutes the necessary link between the members of the International Red Cross.

International Review of the Red Cross appears once every two months in three languages:

in English: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS (from 1961)

in French: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

in Spanish: REVISTA INTERNACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA (from 1976)

It also publishes, in German, a short edition, *Extracts*, of various articles which appear in the main editions.

EDITOR: Michel Testuz

ADDRESS: International Review of the Red Cross
17, Avenue de la Paix
CH - 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

SUBSCRIPTIONS: one year, Sw. frs. 30.—; single copy Sw. frs. 5.—
Extracts in German: one year, Sw. frs. 10.—; single copy
Sw. frs. 2.—

Postal Cheque Account: No. 12 - 1767 Geneva

Bank account No. 129.986 Swiss Bank Corporation, Geneva

*The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility
only for material over its own signature.*

The protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions

Law applicable in periods of armed conflict

by Hans-Peter Gasser

“Death of four journalists in El Salvador”, “Six journalists reported missing”, “Release of three journalists detained on spying charges”—these are just some of the headlines of recent dispatches calling to mind the problem which we will be dealing with in this article¹: journalists who do their job in situations of armed conflict run risks. What provisions does public international law make to protect them and to facilitate the exercise of their professional activity?

The question touches on other, more basic, problems. What is the task of the press, the radio and television? What sort of institutional frame must there be for the media to be able to fulfil their tasks? Is there such a thing as a right of access to information even in war? Basic problems, such as freedom of expression, the right to information, etc., are involved. It is not, however, the intention of this article to go into these questions. Others have carefully studied these multiple problems and have searched for the replies.²

For the purposes of our study it seems useful to formulate some basic principles.

1. There is an undeniable interest on the part of the public in the progress of international and national conflicts. Numerous accounts,

¹ A paper read to the Eighth Round Table and Red Cross Symposium organized by the San Remo Institute of International Humanitarian Law in September 1982.

² See, for example, the UNESCO report “Voix multiples, un seul monde” drawn up by the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sean MacBride.

whether in written, pictorial, musical or other form, have attested to the great interest which people have always had in the phenomenon of war.

2. Journalists, writers, artists, etc., are free to look for information and to communicate it to the public, within, of course, the limits permitted by national law. These limits are justified on grounds of State interest (security considerations in particular) and of individual interests, which might be harmed if made public. It is not our purpose to explore these limits.

3. Journalists have obligations to the public and the State as to the quality of what they write.

The aim of this study is to elucidate the special conditions created by armed conflicts and situations of internal unrest and tension and to analyse the legal provisions which can protect journalists in these special circumstances.

The headlines of the above-mentioned dispatches draw our attention to two situations which constitute risks for journalists or which can jeopardize their activities.

First of all, journalists are exposed to the physical danger of war; they can be the victims of the direct effects of hostilities (a bomb raid, a shot fired at him or a stray bullet, etc.). These are risks which are run in military operation zones.

Secondly, journalists can be the victims of arbitrary acts (arrest, ill-treatment, disappearance, etc.) by the authorities, in particular the armed forces or the police in the country in which he finds himself of his own accord or against his will.

These two situations pose different problems and require therefore separate analyses. We are dealing, however, in both situations, only with problems caused by the physical protection of journalists engaged in dangerous professional missions.³

First attempts to protect journalists

The law of armed conflicts has for a long time shown concern for the special situation of journalists on dangerous missions.

In point of fact, the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War, appended to the The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907

³ In this article the word "journalist" covers any reporter for the press, radio or television.

(Article 13) and the Geneva Convention of 27 July 1929 relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War already mentioned "newspaper correspondents". Article 81 of the 1929 Convention stipulates that "persons who follow the armed forces without directly belonging thereto, such as correspondents, newspaper reporters, sutlers or contractors, who fall into the hands of the enemy, and whom the latter think fit to detain, shall be entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided that they are in possession of an authorisation from the military authorities of the armed forces which they were following."

Here we have it then: as far as these texts are concerned, journalists are part of an ill-defined category of people who follow the armed forces without belonging to them. As such, they must be treated as prisoners of war when captured, while at the same time keeping the status of a civilian on one essential condition: they must carry on them the authorization issued by the military authorities of their country.

During the extensive revision of international humanitarian law which resulted in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, that provision was repeated in the Third Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War with the affirmation that a journalist who has fallen into the power of, and is detained by, the enemy is, and has the status of, a prisoner of war (Third Convention, Article 4, A, (4)). Journalists, or "war correspondents", as they are called in the above quoted text, are included in a somewhat different category of persons from that of 1929: what they have in common is that they are all in some way associated with the war effort without however being integrated into the armed forces.

Although, under the 1929 Convention, the possession of an identity card issued by the competent authorities was a condition of the right to the status of prisoner of war, the legislators in 1949 relaxed this requirement in view of the fact (which occurred during the Second World War) that the bearer could lose it during the events.

A journalist must, however, in all circumstances, have received authorization to follow the armed forces: the identity card will quite simply be proof of this authorization, proof that the enemy can demand before deciding on his status. The war correspondent card plays a similar role to that of a soldier's uniform: it creates a presumption. If there is any doubt about the status of a person who demands prisoner of war status, that person remains under the protection of the 1949 Convention pending the decision of a competent tribunal, according to the procedure laid down in the second paragraph of Article 5 of the Third Convention.

If a captured journalist is treated as a prisoner of war, why does this provision not cover present requirements? There are various reasons for this. Protection is limited to situations of international armed conflicts; the protection granted to journalists only applies to the period of detention, i.e. to the period following capture; only journalists accredited to armed forces are protected.

Over the last twenty years there has been discussion, at various levels and on several occasions, concerning better protection of journalists on dangerous missions. It was a matter of great concern to press associations. At the United Nations General Assembly in 1970, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs at the time, Mr. Maurice Schumann, suggested that the United Nations should take the initiative in this area.⁴ The United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution, No. 2673 (XXV), on 9 December 1970, in which it directed the Economic and Social Council and, through it, the Human Rights Commission, to draft a convention providing for the protection of journalists on dangerous missions. The idea of a convention was thus formulated. At the beginning of 1971, in an article signed by one of its directors, the ICRC set out some guidelines which it thought would contribute to a solution to the problem.⁵

It was in 1971 that the Human Rights Commission was entrusted with this task. That same year it drew up an initial draft which was submitted to the United Nations General Assembly and to its member States. The General Assembly took note of this, felt it necessary to adopt a convention on this subject, and invited ECOSOC and the Human Rights Commission to re-examine the question. More important, it asked the Commission to communicate its report to the Conference of government experts on the reaffirmation and development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, which had been convened by the ICRC to meet for a second session in 1972. The ICRC was asked to submit to the United Nations the observations made at this meeting.⁶

⁴ See, inter alia, the UN Secretary General's reports entitled "Human Rights in Armed Conflicts: Protection of Journalists on Dangerous Missions in Zones of Armed Conflict": A/9073, 9 July 1973; A/9643, 22 July 1974; A/10147, 1 Aug. 1975; and also resolutions 2673 (XXV), 9 Dec. 1970; 2854 (XXVI), 20 Dec. 1971; 3058 (XXVIII), 2 Nov. 1973; 3245 (XXIX), 29 Nov. 1974; 3500 (XXX), 15 Dec. 1975.

⁵ See C. Pilloud, "Protection of Journalists on Dangerous Missions in Armed Conflict Zones" in *International Review of the Red Cross*, Jan. 1971.

⁶ UN General Assembly resolution 2854 (XXVI), 20 Dec. 1971.

In the meantime, the process of revising international humanitarian law was already under way and, on 8 June 1977, resulted in the adoption of the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.

It is not our aim here to describe all the vicissitudes of the UN draft convention; suffice it to say that in the beginning the work was continued in the United Nations. At the invitation of the General Assembly, the first and second sessions of the Conference of government experts convened by the ICRC examined the subsequent drafts for a special convention and sent their remarks to the United Nations General Assembly.⁷ Later, when the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts was convened (in 1974), the General Assembly invited the Conference to give its opinion on the subject.⁸ This the diplomats meeting in Geneva did at the second session of the Conference but in a rather unexpected fashion: instead of simply commenting on the United Nations draft, an *ad hoc* working group of Commission I decided that the problem should be dealt with by the International Humanitarian Law Conference itself and drafted in an article⁹ to be inserted in Protocol I. This initiative was very well received: the draft proposed by the working group was accepted in the Commission¹⁰ and at the plenary.¹¹ It thus became Article 79 of Protocol I as adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 8 June 1977. The United Nations General Assembly took note "with satisfaction" of the decision reached by the Diplomatic Conference.¹²

The final result of the efforts to afford better protection for journalists against the dangers of war is therefore a special provision in Protocol I relating to international armed conflicts: namely, Article 79 on "Measures of protection for journalists".

This provision can be summed up as follows:

⁷ See ICRC *Report on the work of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts*, 1971, par. 507-515 and second session, 1972, par. 3.72-3.93.

⁸ Resolutions 3058 (XXVIII) and 3245 (XXIX).

⁹ See report of the working group in *Final Act of the Diplomatic Conference*, Vol. X, p. 75, CDDH/I/237; for all Diplomatic Conference texts referring to Article 79, see H. S. Levie, *Protection of War Victims: Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions*, Volume 4, 1981, pp. 119-143.

¹⁰ *Final Act*, vol. X, p. 19, CDDH/219/Rev. 1.

¹¹ *Final Act*, vol. VI, p. 243, CDDH/SR 43.

¹² Resolution 3500 (XXX).

- A journalist who is engaged in a professional mission in areas of armed conflict has a right, as a civilian, to all the protection granted by international humanitarian law to civilians;
- A war correspondent accredited to the armed forces shall retain the special status provided for in Article 4, A (4) of the Third Convention;
- An identity card similar to the model in Annex II of Protocol I will attest that its bearer is a journalist.

This solution clearly differs from the approach chosen by the draft convention of the Human Rights Commission, that is to say, the proposal to create a special status for journalists.

We know little of the discussions which preceded the drawing up of this text since the main work was done in an *ad hoc* working group which only put out a short report with some information as a matter of form and the draft text.¹³ There are no minutes of the discussions of the working group. In Commission I of the Diplomatic Conference the draft was given a favourable reception but there was one point which gave rise to discussion: the Venezuelan delegation proposed an amendment to the effect that journalists' wishing to benefit from the protection granted by Article 79 would have to wear a protective sign clearly visible from a distance.¹⁴ Most of the few government representatives who took the floor were opposed to this. They pointed out that such a sign could make journalists' work even more dangerous. In addition, by attracting the attention of the adversary, they would be likely to endanger the surrounding civilian population.¹⁵

The wording of the identity card gave rise to controversy. Should the religion of the journalist be indicated? What language should it be written in? Was it advisable to consider fingerprints as a means of identification?

Finally, all criticisms of the draft negotiated in the working group were put aside and the text accepted in plenary *by consensus* and in the form proposed by the working group.¹⁶

¹³ *Final Act*, vol. X, p. 75, CDDH/I/237.

¹⁴ *Final Act*, vol. III, p. 303, CDDH/I/242.

¹⁵ See, *inter alia*, statements by the representatives of Canada and the USA in *Final Act*, vol. VIII, p. 367, CDDH/I/SR 35.

¹⁶ *Final Act*, vol. VI, p. 243, CDDH/SR 43.

Should journalists have a special status ?

The authors of the United Nations draft convention ¹⁷ had attempted to improve the situation of journalists on dangerous professional missions by the creation of a special status. The questions raised by this proposal warrant an explanation although it already belongs to the archives.

As laid down in the draft (Article 2 a), a journalist is a person who is considered as such by virtue of national legislation or practice. In order to have the benefit of special protection, journalists must be in possession of a card issued by the national authorities. On the back of the card there must be a statement (Article 5 (2)) to the effect that the bearer undertakes, during his mission, to behave in a way consistent with the highest professional standards of integrity, not to interfere in the internal affairs of States to which he travels and not to participate in any political or military activity or in any activity which could imply direct or indirect participation in the conduct of hostilities in areas where the dangerous mission is being carried out.

Moreover, the authorities would be responsible for communicating the names of the journalists with a card to an international professional committee set up under the Convention.

Journalists would therefore have been able to identify themselves on a mission by means of this card. In addition, they would each have been obliged to wear an arm-band bearing a distinctive emblem, a large black P on a golden disk, in such a way as to be clearly visible at a distance (Article 9).

What special protection would have been granted by the proposed Convention? According to Article 10, parties to a conflict should do everything in their power to protect journalists, and in particular, (a) to grant journalists a reasonable amount of protection against the dangers inherent in the conflict; (b) to warn journalists to keep away from dangerous zones; (c) in case of internment, to grant identical treatment to that provided for by the Fourth Geneva Convention, Articles 75 to 135; (d) to provide information in cases of death, disappearance, imprisonment, etc.

To round off this short analysis of the draft convention, it should be added that a State in conflict would have maintained the right to grant or to refuse access to dangerous places in the same conditions as

¹⁷ The latest version may be found in the UN Secretary General's note A/10147 of 1 Aug. 1975.

those which apply to its own journalists (Article 13, par. 2). In this way any discriminating treatment would have been precluded.

What is our position on this approach?

The idea of creating a special status for journalists is consistent with a well-known technique in humanitarian law. The 1949 Conventions and the 1977 Protocols confer a special status on the following categories of people: medical, religious and civil defense staff and (implicitly) the delegates of the protecting powers and of the ICRC. All these categories of persons have a special legal status and all of them must be identifiable if they are to be protected.

The list could be extended to other categories. However, there would be the risk that, as the list grew, protection would diminish. The multiplication of signs and emblems in fact tends to weaken their protective value.

The various staffs mentioned above include all those responsible for assisting the victims of a conflict. It is not in the interest of the international community, however, to weaken the protection of these persons (reinforced in fact by the two 1977 Protocols) by extending it to a group which is not directly working on behalf of war victims. It seems therefore justifiable from a political and practical point of view to drop the idea of creating a special status for journalists.

It has been said, probably quite rightly, that the presence of journalists who are identifiable by their arm-bands, could expose the local civilian population to the risk of being attacked by the adversary. In other words, the arm-band with a large P could well draw fire rather than avert it. This could well be the case if one considers why journalists go to battlefields: to search for news, where the action is, that is to say, wherever military operations are under way. The interests of journalists who expose themselves to danger in order to carry out their mission will thus be diametrically opposed to the wishes of civilians to be sheltered from war. The risk of compromising in this way the security of the civilian population is, however, not perceived in the same way by all of the experts.¹⁸ What is certain is that the protection granted to the civilian population must not be weakened. In point of fact, journalists also enjoy this protection. Incidentally, an arm-band gives scanty protection since it is scarcely identifiable at a distance.

It should also be pointed out that the degree of special protection granted to journalists by the draft seems somewhat weak when compared

¹⁸ See discussion at the second session of the Conference of Government Experts, par. 3.76-3.80.

to what proved feasible *without* resorting to the granting of special status. Furthermore, the text speaks of restrictions that the authorities can impose on the freedom of movement of journalists. Naturally, the authorities have this power on their own territory.

Finally, any special status and the privileges that go with it require strict control in order to prevent misuse and punish possible violations. The control must be strict for two reasons: one being that an abuse might compromise the protective value of the signs during the whole duration of the conflict and even afterwards, with easily imaginable consequences for the victims; the other being that a serious misuse of the sign can be a war crime.¹⁹

The proposal by the authors of the UN draft convention to create an international professional committee attempts to solve the problem of control. Despite the lack of any power of decision (it is the national authorities who are supposed to issue or withdraw the card), the committee would have been empowered to lay down the conditions for issue, renewal or withdrawal of a card (Draft, Article 4, par. 2). It would also have kept a register of journalists holding this card (Article 5, par. 7).

The establishment of such an international body does not seem to have been accepted unanimously by the profession. Furthermore, we have seen that strict control is indispensable if special provisions and privileges are to be granted. Jurists must always insist on this, not for the pleasure of laying down rules but rather in order to prevent protection being undermined by abuses committed under the cover of a special status. The victims would not only be journalists but, far more serious, civilians affected by war.

It is interesting to note that the commissions instituted by UNESCO to study communication problems also came to the same conclusions. According to the chapter on the protection of journalists in the UNESCO report, there are many members of the profession who consider that special protection measures could lead to journalists' being subjected to the supervision of representatives of the authority in such a way that their activities, far from being facilitated, would be seriously hindered. In particular, protection could depend on a system of accreditation which would allow the authorities to decide who is and who is not a journalist. This would impinge on the principle that journalists have a professional identity by the very fact of their employment or, in certain

¹⁹ The perfidious use of the protective emblems recognized in the Geneva Conventions and Protocols — see Art. 85, par. 3 (f) of Protocol I.

countries, by the fact that they belong to a trade union or to a professional association. The system of accreditation would be likely to lead to a set of rules restricting the activities of journalists. In fact, protection would only be granted to those journalists enjoying official recognition. Although the problems relating to the profession of journalists seem very real to us and are causing us growing concern, we share the fear engendered by accreditation which we consider can seriously hamper freedom of information.²⁰

Journalists faced with the direct danger of hostilities

Let us now examine the situation of journalists on dangerous professional missions from the point of view of existing law, that is to say, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Protocols of 1977.

We shall start with the problems posed by the presence of journalists on the battlefield and shall then go on, in the following section, to the situation of journalists in the power of a party to the conflict. No mention will be made of military press personnel since they are part of the armed forces. Their status is the same as that of other members of the armed forces and they do not enjoy any special immunity.

It should be pointed out straight away that the instruments of international humanitarian law make no statements on the justification or legality of journalistic activities in times of war. Neither partisans nor opponents of the journalists' freedom of action will find their arguments in the Geneva Conventions or their additional Protocols; they say nothing on this subject. It is therefore erroneous to see these instruments as the application and adaptation of human rights to the critical situation known as war. The scope of the Geneva law is more limited, namely to diminish the effects of war on people. In other words, humanitarian law does not protect the journalists' function but protects men engaged in this activity.

A journalist on a dangerous professional assignment in an operational zone is a civilian; he is entitled to all rights granted civilians *per se*. Article 79 clarifies this situation, thereby reaffirms the law in force. Thus, journalists engaged in professional activities during a conflict whose belligerents are not party to Protocol I will always be entitled to the protection granted civilians on the basis of the law in force before 1977.

²⁰ See UNESCO report mentioned in note 2, p. 295.

As was pointed out at the Diplomatic Conference itself,²¹ the wording of the first paragraph of Article 79 is not entirely satisfactory. A journalist is not only *considered* to be a civilian, he *is* a civilian, as defined in Article 50, par. 1 of Protocol I. There can therefore be no doubt on this subject.²²

Provided that he does not undertake any action which could jeopardise his civilian status, a journalist is protected by the Conventions and the Protocol in the same way as all other civilians. Article 79 can thus be considered as a cross-reference to the articles which deal with the protection of the civilian population in general. It should be mentioned, however, that the protection granted to civilians is not linked to the nationality of the person concerned. In this respect, any journalist, be he a national of a State involved in the conflict or a national of a neutral State, is protected.

Now, a civilian must under no circumstances be the object of an attack (Article 51, par. 2 of Protocol I), and civilians are entitled to the respect of their possessions provided these are not of a military nature (Article 52). These rules, and many others besides, are therefore equally applicable to journalists on dangerous missions. Moreover, a deliberate attack causing the death or injury of a journalist would constitute a serious breach of the Protocol, that is to say, a war crime (Article 85, par. 3 (e) of Protocol I).²³

It is fitting to point out that war correspondents accredited by military authorities, as laid down in the Third Geneva Convention, are protected in like manner to non-accredited journalists: they maintain their civilian status despite the special authorization received from military sources. Likewise, journalists must be respected whether or not they are in possession of an identity card for journalists engaged in dangerous missions. The card attests to their capacity as journalists; it does not create a civilian status. A journalist may however lose, not his right to protection as a civilian, but *de facto* protection if he stays too close to a military unit. He can no longer avail himself of the protection due to his profession since that unit is a lawful target of enemy attack (unless the proportionality rule prohibits the attack—Article 51, par. 5 (b)). He thus acts at his own risk. The same applies to journalists

²¹ See statement by the Netherlands representative during the Commission, in *Final Act*, vol. VIII, p. 313, CDDH/I/SR 31, par. 12.

²² See also (and in general for the interpretation of Art. 79) Bothe, Partsch, Solf: *New Rules for Victims of Armed Conflicts, Commentary on the Two Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 1982*, re Art. 79, par. 2.4.

²³ See Art. 50, par. 1, Protocol I, which includes the personnel mentioned in Art. 4, A (4) of the Third Geneva Convention in the definition of civilian persons.

who approach military targets; in doing so they forfeit *de facto* the protection to which they are entitled.

Moreover, journalists are, of course, deprived of their immunity as civilians if, and for as long as, they take an active part in hostilities (Article 51, par. 3). The application of this provision to their daily work may give rise to difficulties. In theory at least, a journalist's usual activities are covered by the immunity due to members of the press. By accepting journalists as civilians, States agreed to let them do their job, i.e. take photographs, shoot films, record information or take notes. The basic presumption is this: journalists on dangerous missions remain within the limits imposed upon them, unless proved otherwise. When overstepping these limits, they run the risk of being accused of spying.

The above rules all form part of the legislation applicable in international armed conflicts. What protection may journalists expect when on dangerous missions during non-international armed conflicts? The law applicable in internal conflicts, namely Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions and Protocol II, does not cover members of the press. This is no reason why journalists carrying out dangerous missions and who abstain from committing acts of hostility should not be granted the same protection as civilians. Although different approaches may be adopted according to the category of armed conflict, it is preferable to use identical concepts as far as possible.

Article 13 of Protocol II clarifies the situation of the civilian population as such and of individual civilians, who benefit from total protection. They cannot be the object of attack. This basic rule of the law of all armed conflicts is the expression of a general legal principle.²⁴ It is a binding rule independent of Protocol II.

I shall end this brief analysis by re-emphasizing that journalists benefit from the full protection granted by law to civilians, in both international and non-international armed conflicts. Journalists are thus entitled to the same protection as the mass of people not taking part in hostilities, in other words the civilian population.

Situation of journalists in enemy hands

The purpose of this chapter is to examine what protection international law provides for journalists who fall in the power of a party to the conflict, whether by capture or arrest.

²⁴ See Partsch, *Armed Conflicts, Fundamental Rules*, in Bernhardt (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, 3 (1981), p. 28; Kalshoven, *Applicability of Customary International Law in Non-International Armed Conflicts*, in Cassese (ed.) *Current Problems of International Law* (1975), p. 267.

The armed forces certainly have the right to arrest and detain any person, even a civilian, whom they find in an area of military operations, if only to ensure that person's safety. How an arrested journalist is treated will depend on a number of factors, including origin and nationality.

Journalists arrested by their own authorities are subject to the law of their country. They are detained if internal legislation permits. The authorities are naturally bound to respect the guarantees and rules relative to detention laid down in their own legislation and in any international human rights provisions to which their State is party. It can be argued that the fundamental guarantees of Article 75 of Protocol I apply to journalists arrested during an armed conflict, if their national legislation is less favourable to them.²⁵

Journalists who are nationals of one party to the conflict and who fall in the hands of the other party must be divided into two categories, namely accredited war correspondents, who become prisoners of war,²⁶ and free-lance journalists. Free-lances arrested in their own country, that is to say in territory occupied by the enemy, must be detained in that occupied territory and not transferred to the territory of the occupying power.²⁷ The detaining power may institute a penal inquiry against detainees or intern them "for imperative reasons of security".²⁸ If the charges held against a journalist are not serious enough either to sentence or intern him, he must be released.

A journalist taken in enemy territory may be prosecuted if he has committed an offence, or interned if necessary for the security of the detaining power.²⁹ If not, he must be released.

Journalists who are nationals of a third, non-belligerent State and are captured by a party to the conflict benefit from normal peacetime legislation. They may be interned if the detaining power has sufficient charges against them. If not, they must be released.

In any event, the detaining power is bound by very precise rules ensuring that detainees are treated humanely and given full legal guarantees in case they are tried. Journalists in enemy hands may be visited by representatives of the protecting power or of the ICRC, who check on their conditions of internment. Like other detainees, they have the right

²⁵ See Bothe, Partsch, Solf, re Art. 75, par. 2.6.

²⁶ Art. 4, A (4) of the Third Geneva Convention.

²⁷ Art. 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

²⁸ Art. 78 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

²⁹ Art. 42 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

to communicate with their relatives. Journalists who are nationals of a third, non-belligerent State receive support from their country's diplomatic and consular representative, or, if diplomatic relations are severed, from the representative of a third country defending the interests of that State in the detaining country.

The last point I wish to emphasize under this heading is that the detaining power may decide not to intern a journalist and release him as soon as possible, on condition that his personal safety is not at risk.

The law of non-international armed conflicts is far less explicit on this subject. It merely states that detainees must be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction. Protocol II develops this fundamental provision of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions. International law applicable in internal armed conflicts does not, however, offer much recourse against unjustified or excessive detention. A government dealing with insurgents applies its own law, unless it judges it preferable to expel a journalist from a third State whose presence is considered undesirable. Insurgents will do the same. Both parties are bound at all times to respect the rules of procedure in force and at least the minimum standard of treatment of detainees required by humanitarian considerations. The taking of hostages is prohibited in all circumstances.

Supervision of the application of these provisions is still not guaranteed in a satisfactory manner. The ICRC normally offers its services to both parties, which, however, are free to reject them.

Special problems in situations of internal disturbance or tension

Situations of collective violence that do not reach the scale of an armed conflict are not covered by international humanitarian law, but by national legislation, which may, however, be tempered by universal or regional provisions of human rights.

All texts relative to the protection of human rights guarantee freedom of expression or information in one way or another.⁸⁰ One of the characteristics of these texts is that many of the guarantees need not be applied in times of internal crisis, under certain specific conditions. A number of basic rights safeguarding human dignity nevertheless remain in force whatever the circumstances: they are the essence of

⁸⁰ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Art. 19; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Art. 19; European Convention on Human Rights, Art. 10; Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, Art. 10.

human rights. Despite differences between the various texts, it is possible to draw the following general conclusions:

1. no legal instrument guarantees freedom of expression or the right to information in time of crisis: national legislation may therefore restrict such freedom;
2. provisions concerning the prohibition of arbitrary arrest, the right to fair trial and suitable conditions of detention remain in force, according to the above instruments, even under exceptional circumstances such as a state of emergency.

These rules also apply to journalists and their activities.

Conclusions

The protection international humanitarian law affords journalists is still precarious. Humanitarian law has nevertheless progressed considerably in re-affirming that journalists on mission in a zone of military operations are civilians and thus entitled to the protection granted to civilian persons at all times. The rules protecting the civilian population and individual civilians firmly state that civilians enjoy absolute immunity for as long as they do not take a direct part in hostilities. Is it not appropriate therefore that journalists should enjoy the same protection as those for whom they work, namely civilians? ³¹

The work of the press during international or internal armed conflicts will always involve risks, which journalists often choose to take. The law cannot always protect them from the consequences of their own free decisions or from the dangers they themselves seek to run. In any event, there can be no question at present of modifying the legal provisions examined above.

All things considered, it seems that journalists who fall in the power of one of the parties to a conflict while discharging their professional activities receive adequate protection.

In conclusion to this survey of the rules relative to the protection of journalists, the question remains whether they are in fact respected, for instance in the heat of action or in an interrogation centre behind the front. The answer is, Yes, humanitarian rules are indeed observed, as evidenced by the sometimes extraordinary accounts given to us on television or in the papers. Nevertheless, violations are not infrequent.

³¹ See UNESCO report, Final Conclusions, Recommendation 50, p. 329.

The question finally comes down to this. What can be done to ensure greater compliance with the law in international or civil war? One possible solution might be for journalists themselves to contribute towards creating the conditions likely to compel authorities to respect the rules of international humanitarian law, for fear of intolerable pressure by world opinion.

Hans-Peter Gasser
Head, ICRC Legal Division

International Humanitarian Law and the Journalists' Mission¹

by **Alain Modoux**

As head of the ICRC Information Department in Geneva, I have the dual task of directing all activities relating to the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law, and of promoting the relations of the ICRC with representatives of the mass media. I shall be commenting briefly in the following pages from this dual point of view, although I wish to make it clear from the start that I am neither a jurist nor a journalist.

I should like to draw your attention to one particular item in the exposé presented by my colleague, Mr. H. P. Gasser, on the protection of journalists as provided for by international humanitarian law, namely that under the provisions of that law, a journalist is neither better nor worse protected than any other civilian.

The States have not desired to confer a special status upon the representatives of this profession; in other words, they have not wished to grant journalists privileges or special guarantees destined to protect them in their work, although their profession is often dangerous. The same standpoint has been adopted by the UNESCO International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems, chaired by Mr. Sean MacBride.

I shall confine myself at this point to several comments on the responsibility of journalists when faced with the non-respect of humanitarian law, and in particular when they are witnesses of serious violations of the Geneva Conventions or the Additional Protocols.

¹ Speech delivered at the Seventh Round Table and Red Cross Symposium, organized by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law in San Remo, in September 1982.

I believe that journalists have a role of outstanding importance to play in ensuring better respect of the humanitarian rules applicable in times of armed conflict. I am convinced that by their commentaries, by the written, recorded or filmed reports that they bring back from the actual scenes of conflict, journalists are capable of influencing public opinion, of making people realize not only the horrors of war, but also the reprehensible acts committed by belligerents in defiance of international humanitarian law. Let us not forget that under Article 85 of Protocol I, the most serious of these violations are considered as war crimes. Whenever journalists witness such violations, it is therefore their duty to denounce them.

I am convinced that public opinion, conditioned by the media, is an excellent means of bringing pressure to bear on belligerents and is capable of favourably modifying the attitude of combatants to victims protected by humanitarian law.

Some people may be surprised at hearing such statements uttered by the head of the Information Department of the ICRC, an institution known for its discretion. It is precisely because the ICRC, as a neutral and impartial intermediary, must refrain from passing any public judgement on the parties to a conflict that others must make themselves heard. In many cases the ICRC's approaches, which are firm but of necessity discreet, have no chance of succeeding unless the authorities concerned are made to feel the weight of international public opinion. In a world where the rules of the Geneva Conventions are too often ignored, where the international community too often shows its powerlessness in the face of repeated violations of humanitarian rules, no matter how universally accepted they may be, the judgement of public opinion is finally the most effective sanction—or from another point of view, the least ineffectual.

It is therefore imperative for the journalists' mission in times of armed conflict to be at least facilitated, if not protected; it is imperative for them to be capable of collecting, receiving and spreading all information relating to the application or non-application of humanitarian law. Obviously journalists must not speak solely of violations; if only to be fair and objective, they must also report on what is done for the good of protected persons.

But to report on the effectiveness of humanitarian law and denounce any violations of the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols which may occur, journalists must have access to both the conflict zones and the occupied territories and also be familiar at least with the principle rules of this law.

I observe with regret, however, that access to conflict zones is increasingly denied to representatives of the media, and that conditions hardly compatible with professional ethics are almost always imposed upon the few journalists allowed in. Too many armed conflicts are nowadays forgotten by the general public, and consequently by the international community. In far too many cases the correspondents of radio and particularly television are barred from reporting objectively and comprehensively on certain conflict-stricken parts of the world. The fate of thousands and even millions of human beings, theoretically protected by the Geneva Conventions, is thus abandoned to the arbitrary decision of the belligerents, who can act with full impunity, unobserved by embarrassing witnesses. Admittedly ICRC delegates are sometimes present, but their task is not to testify or to denounce. They are there to help and protect and their discretion is an absolute prerequisite for their acceptance by the authorities concerned.

This is why I believe that the free access of journalists to conflict zones, which implies the freedom to collect, receive and propagate information, is essential for the better respect of the Geneva Conventions and their Protocols.

In conclusion, one final remark: in order to be capable of testifying to the application or disregard of humanitarian law, it is obvious that journalists must have as complete a knowledge as possible of the principal rules of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols. The Red Cross institutions still have a great deal to do to familiarize the media with these texts. Some action has been taken to this effect, in particular by the Henry Dunant Institute, which has organized four seminars for Belgian, Danish, Norwegian and Spanish journalists. This course of action should be pursued, with journalists occupying a prominent place as a target group in our future dissemination programmes, not only on an international scale, but also and above all on a national scale. Dissemination is an act of communication. It follows that the participation of journalists, the principle communicators in our modern society, is essential.

Alain Modoux
*Head, ICRC Information
Department*

REVISION OF ANNEX I TO PROTOCOL I

Regulations concerning Identification

MEMORANDUM

sent by the ICRC, on 7 December 1982, to the High Contracting Parties to the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I)

On 7 December 1982 the ICRC addressed the following memorandum, in the form of a verbal note, to the 27 States parties to Protocol I of 8 June 1977 and to the other States parties to the Geneva Conventions. The international organizations concerned and the States which are not parties to the Geneva Conventions have also received a copy of the memorandum.

This memorandum was sent in accordance with the terms of Article 98 of Protocol I, which provides for the revision of Annex I to Protocol I, entitled "Regulations Concerning Identification", no later than four years after its entry into force.

Annex I contains six chapters: I — Identity Cards; II — The Distinctive Emblem; III — Distinctive Signals; IV — Communications; V — Civil Defence; VI — Works and Installations Containing Dangerous Forces. The ICRC memorandum shows, chapter by chapter, the problems involved in bringing the "Regulations Concerning Identification" up to date, made necessary by technological developments and practical experience in recent years.

In view of the relatively limited number of States parties to Protocol I and the work currently under way, the ICRC is not at present proposing a meeting of technical experts to review Annex I; it prefers to postpone this revision to a later date. It would be very useful, however, if the technical experts of the High Contracting Parties, which have been informed about

the problems under consideration, would let the ICRC have their opinions and comments, so that they can be taken into account in the future planned revision of Annex I.

MEMORANDUM OF THE ICRC

1. Introduction

Article 98, paragraph 1 of Protocol I, provides that:

“Not later than four years after the entry into force of this Protocol and thereafter at intervals of not less than four years, the International Committee of the Red Cross shall consult the High Contracting Parties concerning Annex I to this Protocol and, if it considers it necessary, may propose a meeting of technical experts to review Annex I and to propose such amendments to it as may appear to be desirable. Unless, within six months of the communication of a proposal for such a meeting to the High Contracting Parties, one third of them object, the International Committee of the Red Cross shall convene the meeting, inviting also observers of appropriate international organizations. Such a meeting shall also be convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross at any time at the request of one third of the High Contracting Parties.”

To date, 27 States have become parties to Protocol I, which came into force (for Ghana and Libya) four years ago, on 7 December 1978.

The ICRC intends to carry out the mandate entrusted to it and, by the present memorandum, initiates the consultation of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol I, in conformity with the above-mentioned Article 98.

2. General

In addition to the two 1977 Protocols to the Geneva Conventions and the technical Annex mentioned above, the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts (Diplomatic Conference) has adopted several Resolutions, of which three — Resolutions 17, 18 and 19 — invite the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Telecom-

munication Union (ITU), respectively, to take the appropriate measures to give effect to certain provisions of Annex I. Since then, these three organizations have come to some conclusions about the matters within their scope, raised by these Resolutions, and have complied with the Resolutions by proposing amendments to or actually amending their own regulations and by specifying new provisions which should be incorporated in an amended version of Annex I.

Since the end of the Diplomatic Conference, experience gained during certain conflicts has shown up gaps in the regulations concerning identification and distinctive signals. It is advisable to analyse the consequences they might have, bearing in mind the advances made in communication technology.

3. Problems raised

The following analysis briefly describes the problems which, in the opinion of the ICRC, merit the attention of the High Contracting Parties. The presentation follows the order of the Articles in Annex I.

1. Chapter II — The distinctive emblem

Articles 3 — Shape and nature

Article 4 — Use

Resolution 18 of the Diplomatic Conference invited the IMO to insert the provisions of Annex I concerning the distinctive emblem into the International Code of Signals. Complying with this request, the IMO has inserted the text of Articles 3 and 4 of Annex I in the Code, as a new Chapter XIV.

Following experience acquired during a recent conflict, the IMO decided to revise this Chapter XIV to specify the means of identification to be used by hospital ships and their medical helicopters. The revision procedure is in progress. Should the IMO accept these new provisions, Annex I would be changed accordingly.

2. Chapter III — Distinctive signals

Article 6 — Light signal

Pursuant to Resolution 17 of the Diplomatic Conference, the ICAO is at present studying the introduction of a flashing blue light and radar identification codes for medical aircraft. Once the ICAO has finished

its work, it would be desirable for the technical specifications adopted by the ICAO to be inserted in Articles 6 and 8 of Annex I.

Diplomatic Conference Resolution 18 invited the IMO to specify the characteristics of the flashing blue light for the identification of hospital ships. Work is under way. As Article 6 of Annex I does not contain precise provisions concerning light signals for medical ships and craft, its paragraph 3 merely authorizing general use, a study should be made on the amendment of this paragraph to bring it into line with the new regulations.

Article 7 — Radio signal

The ITU has complied with Resolution 19 of the Diplomatic Conference by introducing a Section II into Article 40 of the new Radio Regulations. This new section goes further than Article 7 of Annex I, on which it is based. At the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, the ITU member States adopted a distinctive priority signal. It would be advisable to consider whether Article 7 of Annex I should not be brought in line with the new Article 40, Section II, of the ITU Radio Regulations.

Article 8 — Electronic identification

a) At the request of Resolution 17 of the Diplomatic Conference, the ICAO is studying the reserving of a secondary radar code for the exclusive use of medical aircraft. Once this work is finished, it might be desirable to amend the first paragraph of Article 8 of Annex I in accordance with the regulations adopted by the ICAO.

The second paragraph of Article 8 of Annex I says that parties to a conflict may conclude an agreement for the establishment of an electronic identification system for medical ships and craft. At present, the ITU is making a general study of the radar identification of ships. Once decisions have been reached by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, in February/March 1983, consideration should be given to the adaptation of Article 8 of Annex I to include the radar identification of ships.

b) Article 8 of Annex I does not deal with the identification of medical ships and craft by submarines (electro-acoustical identification). Optimum protection of hospital ships on humanitarian grounds demands that this shortcoming be remedied. The question is one of finding a reliable solution and introducing the corresponding provisions into Article 8 of Annex I.

3. Chapter IV — Communications

Recent experience has shown that the regulations applicable to communications between hospital ships and warships (or military aircraft) belonging to the same party to a conflict lack clarity. In fact, Article 34 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, in the French and Spanish versions, prohibits the sending of any secret code, whereas the English version seems to prohibit both the sending and receiving of secret codes.

This point should be clarified. The question of whether such a clarification could be made by revising Annex I, and in particular its chapter IV, should be examined.

4. Chapter V — Civil defence

Article 66 (5) of Protocol I provides that parties to a conflict “may agree upon the use of distinctive signals for civil defence identification purposes”.

Modern civil defence services may employ vehicles, aircraft, even ships.

In peacetime, some ships use the most modern means of identification and communication. It seems desirable that these same techniques also be used in time of armed conflict.

The question to be examined in this connection is whether general regulations on the use of distinctive signals by civil defence services can be laid down and introduced into Chapter V of Annex I.

4. ICRC proposals

In view of the still relatively few States parties to Protocol I, the ICRC at present is not proposing a meeting of technical experts to review Annex I. The fact that work is under way on a number of important points, within the respective specialized organizations, is in the opinion of the ICRC another reason for deferring the revision of this Annex.

By the present memorandum, the ICRC merely points out to the High Contracting Parties to Protocol I problems which will ultimately have to be considered by their representatives. The ICRC will continue its active involvement with the problems regarding the identification of means of transport, in particular by following the work of the special-

ized international organizations and by keeping abreast of technological progress in this field.

If, however, a third of the High Contracting Parties to Protocol I should ask for the convening of a meeting of technical experts, the ICRC would immediately take all necessary steps to hold such a meeting within a reasonable time, in conformity with the last sentence of Article 98 (1).

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

A new member of the ICRC

At its meeting on 20 January 1983, the ICRC Assembly elected a new member, Professor Hans Haug, who will assume his new function on 1 March 1983.

Mr. Hans Haug was born in St-Gall in 1921. He studied law at the Universities of Geneva and Zurich. In 1961 he became a part-time lecturer and in 1967 a full-time professor in international public law at the St-Gall School of Advanced Economic and Social Studies.

At the same time, Professor Hans Haug was very active in the Red Cross. In 1946, the year in which he obtained his doctorate in law, he started working for the Swiss Red Cross and in 1952 was appointed Secretary-General of this National Society; then, from 1968 to 1982 he was its president, and one of the vice-presidents of the League of Red Cross Societies, a post which automatically falls to the president of the Swiss Red Cross as laid down in the League Constitution. In addition, since 1971 he has been a member of the Council of the Henry Dunant Institute and from 1978 to 1980 he was president of the Council and the Assembly of this Institute.

The ICRC is happy to welcome Professor Hans Haug as one of its members and to benefit from his wide experience.

US Vice-President visits ICRC

The Vice-President of the United States of America, Mr. George Bush, visited on 4 February the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. Welcomed by the ICRC President, Mr. Alexandre Hay, Mr. Bush and his entourage had a private meeting with President Hay and senior ICRC staff, in which they discussed a number of humanitarian issues.

The US Vice-President was accompanied by the US Ambassador to Switzerland, Mrs. Whittlesey, the US permanent Representative to the UN office in Geneva, Mr. Swaebe, as well as other officials.

Accession of Cuba to Protocol I

On 25 November 1982, the Republic of Cuba deposited with the Swiss Government an instrument of accession to the Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), which was adopted in Geneva on 8 June 1977.

In accordance with its provisions, Protocol I will become effective for the Republic of Cuba on 25 May 1983, six months after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

This accession brings the number of States parties to Protocol I up to 27. There are 23 States parties to Protocol II.

Netherlands withdraws a reservation to the Fourth Geneva Convention

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in a note dated 5 February 1983, received by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs on 7 February 1983, withdraws, by declaration dated 25 January 1983, for the Kingdom in Europe and for the Netherlands Antilles, its reservation concerning Article 68, paragraph 2, of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention).

The reservation was worded as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to impose the death penalty in accordance with the provisions of Article 68, paragraph 2, without regard to whether the offences referred to therein are punishable by death under the law of the occupied territory at the time the occupation begins”.

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

November and December 1982

Africa

Southern Africa

A repatriation of prisoners and mortal remains took place on 16 November, via Lusaka (Zambia), under ICRC auspices. It was the result of more than a year of negotiations conducted by the ICRC with the seven interested parties: South Africa, Angola, USSR, Cuba, United States, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and Zambia, the country chosen for the operation to take place.

The following were simultaneously repatriated: from one side, 94 Angolan prisoners, one Soviet, one Cuban, five mortal remains (four Soviet nationals and one Cuban), all in South African hands, and two Soviets captured by UNITA; and from the other side, the Angolan Government, three Americans detained at Luanda and the mortal remains of two South African soldiers. The Americans and Soviets were handed over to their respective embassies at Lusaka, while the 94 Angolans and the Cuban national were conveyed to Angola by the ICRC.

Three aeroplanes were used to transport the prisoners and the mortal remains; the operation required the combined efforts of ICRC delegates based at Pretoria, Windhoek, Luanda, Harare, and their colleagues at headquarters in Geneva.

* * *

Also on 16 November, the ICRC delegation at Pretoria took in charge Monsignor Alexandro do Nascimento, archbishop of Lubango (Angola) who left South Africa for Rome, after being provided with an ICRC travel document. Monsignor do Nascimento had been detained by UNITA in the south of Angola since 15 October.

Angola

Mr Jean-Marc Bornet, the ICRC delegate general for Africa, visited Angola from 8 to 16 December. This mission allowed him to work out with the Luanda delegation the broad outline of ICRC action in Angola for 1983.

Because of the danger, ICRC assistance to the displaced civilian population was still suspended on the Planalto at the end of December. Following the closing at the beginning of October of the supply points at Bié, Bailundo and Katchiungo from which the ICRC distributed monthly food rations, the feeding centres set up in these places also had to interrupt their activities at the end of November. (It will be recalled that children suffering from malnutrition were cared for in these centres under medical supervision). The serious cases were transferred to the hospital and the orphanage at Bailundo which the ICRC continues to supply with additional food. ICRC assistance to the Bomba Alta orthopaedic centre which operates under the responsibility of the "Angolan Red Cross" was reduced to the provision of materials necessary for the manufacture of artificial limbs. Nevertheless, at the end of the year, the outlook for the resumption of ICRC action before long on the Planalto was good.

The ICRC sub-delegation at N'Giva, in the extreme south of Angola, continued its activities in the field of medical assistance, supplying many dispensaries in the region with bandages and medicines units. An ICRC doctor and two ICRC nurses continued their work at the N'Giva dispensary during this whole period.

In addition, the ICRC continued negotiations to obtain the liberation of its local employees (four and not seven as previously stated), who had been abducted in October by UNITA in the Cunene province. These efforts had not produced any result by the end of the year but, there again, the outlook appeared good.

Republic of South Africa

Continuing their programme of aid to families of detainees or ex-detainees, the ICRC delegates in Pretoria distributed 734 parcels (ap-

proximate cost: 48,000 Swiss francs) in November and December. The ICRC also paid the transport costs of 161 persons authorized to visit their relatives in the Robben Island, Pollsmoor, Helderstroom and Kroonstadt prisons.

Ethiopia

The joint ICRC and Ethiopian Red Cross relief operation to help displaced persons continued in November and December 1982 in the Gondar, Tigre and Eritrea regions. In November, 105 tons of various aid to a value of about 224,000 Swiss francs, was distributed and in December, 153 tons amounting to 300,000 Swiss francs.

The ICRC delegation continued to supply the provincial hospitals and dispensaries in these regions which care for the displaced persons with medicines and medical material.

Following the inauguration, last July, of the orthopaedic rehabilitation centre for civilian amputees at Asmara, the ICRC began in December to set up a second orthopaedic centre for civilian disabled at Harar.

In November, a special action began in the Gondar for 300-400 children suffering from malnutrition as a result of the conflict situation. Food will be distributed from four rural Ministry of Health clinics. The distributions will be accompanied by advice to mothers on the preparation of the food for the children and on child hygiene and will be followed up and supervised by the regional branch of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

Somalia

In November, an ICRC doctor delegate went on mission to evaluate the general medical situation. Assistance in the form of medicines and medical material was subsequently provided to two Mogadishu hospitals and to one provincial hospital which are caring for victims of the Ogaden conflict. This aid amounted to some 104,000 Swiss francs.

In November, a delegation visited 207 prisoners captured in the Ogaden conflict. These visits were carried out according to customary ICRC procedure. Some aid was handed to the prisoners visited. In June 1982, 193 of these prisoners had been visited by ICRC delegates.

Sudan

ICRC delegates continued their activities on behalf of refugees of various origins in the frontier regions of Sudanese territory throughout

1982. In particular, they carried out Agency work, i.e., inquiries to trace persons separated from their families, exchange of family messages, etc., for which a whole network of Agency offices has been set up in the refugee reception regions.

At the end of November, an Agency delegate went on a mission to Sudan to re-evaluate the structure and work of the Agency under the general conditions prevailing in the zones where there are refugees.

Chad

A series of visits by ICRC delegates to prisoners of war held in the north-east of the country ended on 22 November. Several additional visits were made at the beginning of December. From June to December, a total of 804 prisoners of war were seen in Chad in 27 places of detention. All these visits were carried out according to established ICRC procedure.

In the course of the November visits, various aid (about 3,900 kilos, to a value of some 5,000 Swiss francs) was distributed to some 330 recipients, not only prisoners of war but also orphans, lepers and other sick persons.

A survey in December showed that urgent food aid was necessary in the Biltine and Ennedi regions. The ICRC doctor delegate returned to these regions at the end of December, accompanied by a minister of the Chad Government and by a WFP representative, in order to see for themselves the alarming situation. The League, the World Food Programme (WFP) and "Médecins sans frontières" immediately took action to provide relief.

Zaire

In November, three ICRC delegates visited seven civilian and military detention centres in the region of Upper Zaire where they saw 214 penal law detainees. These visits were made according to usual ICRC procedure.

An ICRC hygiene specialist was authorized to visit the central prison at Makala and the N'Dolo military prison at Kinshasa to inspect the sanitary conditions and advise the prison authorities.

In December, the Zaire Red Cross and the ICRC held a course on information and on the dissemination of knowledge of the principles of the Red Cross and of international humanitarian law for members of the National Society and other persons interested in Red Cross activities. Some 1,400 people attended the four sessions in December, at which ICRC delegates gave several lectures.

Togo

The ICRC regional delegation at Lome resumed its activity at the end of November and Mr Jean-Claude Rochat was appointed regional delegate. The regional delegation's work will involve protection and assistance activities, development of National Societies and the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law among the armed forces, government authorities and universities.

Latin America

Missions from Geneva

Mr André Pasquier, ICRC delegate general for Latin America, went on mission to Nicaragua (6-10 December) and El Salvador (11-16 December). The object of his visit to the two countries was to evaluate current ICRC action and to define the objectives and set the budgets for ICRC action for the first half of 1983. In the course of talks with the authorities of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Mr Pasquier broached problems linked to ICRC protection and assistance activities.

From 16 November to 5 December, Dr Rodrigue Arbex of the ICRC Medical Division, went on a mission to El Salvador and Nicaragua in order to evaluate ICRC medical action in these two countries (see below).

El Salvador

Continuing their work of protection in the different detention centres in San Salvador and in the provinces, in November and December, ICRC delegates carried out 210 visits to places of detention where they saw for the first time and registered 118 and 82 security detainees, respectively. In addition, the ICRC delegates made three visits to the soldiers captured by the movement "Farabundo Marti de liberación nacional" (FMLN). In five operations, the FMLN forces handed over to the ICRC 117 soldiers whom they had captured; these liberated soldiers were transferred to their respective barracks under ICRC protection.

After being held up for a week at the beginning of November by the intensity of the fighting in the eastern part of the country, ICRC assistance action was resumed in the north of Morazan and extended to the north of La Unión: 457 tons of provisions (value: 756,000 Swiss

francs) was distributed in November. In December, 31 distributions of provisions were made in 23 villages housing some 80,000 civilians displaced from the zones affected by the fighting.

To take into account the needs of the rural population in the zones of conflict, according to Dr Arbex's survey, the ICRC decided to strengthen its medical effort and to double the number of its mobile teams caring for displaced persons. Two medical teams were working in the country: one based at San Miguel serving the eastern region; the other operating in the centre and the north, based at San Salvador. In December, these two teams held 27 medical consultations in 19 villages in the Chalatenango, Cuscatlan, Cabanas, San Vicente, Morazan, San Miguel, Usulután and La Unión departments. On average, 200 patients were examined at each of these consultations.

Nicaragua

ICRC delegates visited the Tasba Pri camp in Nicaragua, from 25 to 27 November, to assess the situation of the Miskito Indians who had been moved by the authorities from zones near the Honduran frontier.

In addition, talks took place with the Nicaraguan authorities on ICRC protection activities and in December the delegate general for Latin America discussed with the Vice-Minister of the Interior the problem of persons under interrogation and detained in places administered by the State Security service, to which the ICRC does not have access.

Bogota regional delegation

From 28 October to 7 November, Mr Georges Heumann, regional delegate for Andean countries, based at Bogota, went on mission to Surinam. He had talks with the governmental authorities and the directors of the Red Cross Society, which is in the process of being formed, about the ICRC and its protection and assistance activities, especially those in Latin America.

Mr Heumann then went to Grenada where, on 8 and 9 November, he had talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Peru

From 15 to 16 December, four ICRC delegates, one of them a doctor, visited some 400 detainees in 9 places of detention in Peru, 4 in the capital, Lima, and 5 in the provinces. This was the first series of visits in this country since 1977.

At Lima, the ICRC delegates visited the Callao women's prison where they saw 65 persons detained because of the events, and talked with 25 of them without witnesses. They also went to El Fronton men's prison where they visited 304 detainees, Lurigancho men's prison (9 detainees) and Chorillos women's prison (3 detainees). In the provinces, 60 detainees, ten of whom were women, were visited in the Ayacucho, Puno, Arequipa and Cajamarca prisons. Immediately after this series of visits the delegates provided medicines, blankets, toilet articles and clothes for the prisoners.

Chile

During a series of visits carried out between 3 and 26 November in Chile, ICRC delegates visited 27 places of detention where they saw 163 detainees in meetings without witnesses, 57 of them for the first time. Aid and medicines were distributed during these visits.

Asia

Afghanistan

In November and December, the ICRC maintained its discussions with the different parties to the conflict in Afghanistan in order to try and carry out its protection activities on behalf of all the persons captured during the fighting, both by the Afghan authorities and by the opposition movements, and to continue its medical assistance to the wounded.

Since the departure of the ICRC delegation from Kabul on 8 October last (see previous *Review*), the ICRC has continued negotiations with the Afghan authorities in order to obtain permission for the return of its delegates to Afghanistan to resume their protection activities (visits to places of detention) and medical assistance to hospitals.

In addition, the ICRC has continued its activities in Pakistan on behalf of victims of the conflict in Afghanistan.

Pakistan

The ICRC delegate general for Asia, Mr Jean de Courten, went on mission to Pakistan from 7 to 11 November. At Peshawar, with the ICRC delegation, he examined the situation and current assistance programmes and he met the leaders of the Afghan resistance. He then went to Islamabad to confer with the Pakistani authorities.

The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan was estimated, in November, at more than 2 million. The ICRC continued its medical assistance activities for them with the collaboration of the Pakistani Red Crescent and medical or surgical teams of the Swiss and New Zealand Red Cross Societies.

In November, 106 war wounded were admitted to the ICRC hospital at Peshawar and 206 surgical operations were performed by the two medical teams. In addition, 621 ambulatory consultations were given during that month.

In December, 91 war wounded were received at the hospital, 147 surgical operations were performed and 518 out-patients were treated.

The two advanced medical posts, at Parachinar and Miramsha, where the Pakistani Red Crescent mobile medical teams are stationed, brought 24 Afghan war wounded from the frontier to the ICRC hospital at Peshawar in November and 18 in December.

At the end of November, the ICRC delegates received permission from the Pakistani authorities to enter the tribal zones along the frontier with Afghanistan which had until then only been accessible to the Pakistani Red Crescent mobile teams.

The centre for war paraplegics and the workshop manufacturing artificial limbs for amputees annexed to the ICRC hospital worked at maximum capacity. Teams of local personnel, trained by ICRC specialists, are able to run the workshop. The last foreign specialist left the workshop on 19 November. The workshop produced 40 artificial limbs in November and 45 in December. Forty-five war wounded patients were under treatment in the paraplegic centre.

On 10 December, the ICRC hospital at Peshawar was transferred to more suitable premises.

The Pakistani Government has given the ICRC the use of some land to build a new centre for Afghan and Pakistani paraplegics, with a capacity of a hundred patients. Plans were drawn up by the ICRC and construction started immediately. The new centre will be totally financed by the ICRC. The cost of construction is estimated at 1.6 million Swiss francs.

*

Two Soviet citizens captured in Afghanistan by the Afghan resistance movements declared to the ICRC delegates in Pakistan, in interviews without witnesses, their wish to take advantage of the arrangements negotiated by the ICRC with all the interested parties for their internment in Switzerland. They were transferred to Switzerland on 23 November.

This brings to seven the number of Soviet citizens transferred to Switzerland since the end of May 1982. They are interned in Switzerland under the responsibility of the Swiss authorities and are regularly visited by ICRC delegate and the Soviet consular authorities.

Bangladesh

The ICRC regional delegate in New Delhi, Mr Jean-Michel Monod, visited Dhaka from 7 to 23 November. The essential object of this mission was to discuss with the governmental authorities the repatriation from Lebanon of some 400 Bangladesh citizens released from the Insar prison camp in Lebanon.

Other questions concerning the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law and of the principles of the Red Cross, and the distribution of the Red Cross school manual and the *Soldier's Manual* were also discussed.

Thailand

Mission by the delegate general

Mr Jean de Courten, ICRC delegate general for Asia, went on mission in south-east Asia from 28 November to 10 December.

He first went to Bangkok for a meeting of the heads of ICRC delegations in Thailand, Kampuchea and Viet Nam. With them he examined current activities and set the objectives and budgets for 1983.

He was received by Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, who assured him that the Thai Government wished to reach a rapid solution of the problem of Vietnamese refugees at the frontier. The secretary general appeared very co-operative regarding the implementation of other ICRC humanitarian programmes in the region.

Finally, the delegate general had a useful working session with the Thai Red Cross on the subject of Agency activities (searches for missing persons, reuniting of dispersed families, exchanges of family messages) on behalf of refugees.

After Bangkok, the delegate general went to Phnom Penh, then to Hanoi.

Among the refugees

Two ICRC delegates, one of them a doctor, took part in a survey on 4 and 5 November, organized by the Thai Supreme Command, in

the frontier zone to the north-east of Aranyaprathet, especially in the O'Bok and Chong Chom regions, accompanied by representatives of the Thai Red Cross, WFP and officials from several embassies. Chong Chom had already been visited by ICRC delegates at the end of September. It was again noted that the refugees in these two places would be in a dangerous situation if armed clashes occurred in the region and that the medical assistance to these camps was insufficient.

The ICRC took the decision to establish a surgical post at Kab Cherg, in the Chong Chom region, the surgical team being relieved every 10 days from Kao-I-Dang, while an ICRC nurse would remain there. The post started to function early in January 1983.

From the middle of November, the general situation along the Khmer-Thai frontier worsened. Fighting and bombardments were reported. In November alone, the ICRC hospital at Kao-I-Dang received more war wounded than in the preceding three months.

The ICRC sent a surgeon, a nurse and an anaesthetist to the Kao-I-Dang hospital to reinforce the eleven-member British Red Cross surgical team which, at the beginning of November, replaced the Swedish Red Cross surgical team that had worked in the camp since August.

Negotiations

In November and December the Thai authorities, representatives of the High Commissioner for Refugees, ICRC delegates and the embassies of various countries at Bangkok continued negotiations to find a solution to the problem of some 2,700 refugees of Vietnamese origin who were in a very precarious situation along the frontier. Several meetings took place in which some countries of asylum finally announced the number and category of refugees they would take. At the end of December, the Thai authorities confirmed their agreement to the proposed procedure which will allow these refugees to leave the frontier in stages, as and when the host countries agree to receive them. In the early days of January, an examination of individual refugee cases started, under the direction of ICM (Intergovernmental Committee on Migration), with a view to their transfer to a safer place.

Traditional activities

The ICRC delegation began to visit the political detainees in Thailand and, at the beginning of 1982, it had seen 278 detainees in 12 Internal Security Operations Command centres. In December, the Bangkok delegation approached the Ministry of the Interior with a view to visiting a new category of detainees.

Contacts with Khmer groups

While on mission in Thailand, Mr de Courten, ICRC delegate general, met Mr Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea, who was accompanied by Mrs Yeng Thirit, President of the Red Cross. The talks covered the current problems arising along the Khmer-Thai frontier.

ICRC delegates gave a lecture on the ICRC and international humanitarian law at the headquarters of the National Liberation Front of the People of Kampuchea (NLFPK) to 250 persons, army officers and civilian administrators, in the presence of General Dien Del.

Kampuchea

During his stay in Kampuchea at the beginning of December, Mr Jean de Courten, delegate general, accompanied by Mr U. Bédert, head of the ICRC delegation at Phnom Penh, had talks with the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Vice-Minister of Health on questions relating to protection, medical assistance and aid to orphanages.

The ICRC obtained the authorization from the Cambodian authorities to appoint a nurse-pharmacist, because, since July, there had been no medical personnel at the ICRC delegation.

Two Red Cross Societies have medical teams working in Kampuchea. The Swedish Red Cross team is stationed at the Kompong Chhnang hospital and that of the Swiss Red Cross team at the Kompong Cham hospital.

Meeting of donors

A meeting of representatives of donor countries which financially support ICRC activities on behalf of victims of the conflict in Kampuchea was held at the United Nations headquarters in New York on 15 December 1982.

The ICRC presented to this meeting a brief report on its current humanitarian activities and a summary of its plans and objectives for 1983. The document ends with an appeal to donor countries to put some 22 million Swiss francs (or around 11.6 million dollars) at the disposal of the ICRC. This is the amount needed by the ICRC to continue the humanitarian mission assigned to it in this region of south-east Asia.

Viet Nam

During his mission in Asia in November-December, the ICRC delegate general, Mr Jean de Courten, visited Hanoi where he had talks with Mr Ha Van Lau, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on questions concerning ICRC action in Kampuchea and Viet Nam, the dissemination of the principles of the Red Cross and of international humanitarian law, and the programmes for the repatriation and re-uniting of Taiwanese families.

Philippines

From 26 October to 14 December 1982, two ICRC delegates and one medical delegate made a series of visits to places of detention in the Philippines. They saw a total of 168 detainees in 11 places of detention, of which five had been visited previously. These visits were made according to customary ICRC procedures.

Indonesia/East Timor

The last issue of the *Review* mentioned the survey carried out by four ICRC delegates on East Timor and Atauro, from 25 October to 13 November.

An assessment of the food and medical situation led to the conclusion that the assistance action carried out by the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC should continue in 1983. For the some 4,000 displaced persons on Atauro, the programme envisages supplementary distributions to the most needy or the most vulnerable (babies, children from 1 to 6 years of age, pregnant women). On the island of Timor, provisions will be distributed to some 25,000 persons in 10 localities and supplementary distributions will be made in three localities, to about 1,600 persons judged to be more needy.

The ICRC medical action will remain limited: it will be restricted to supporting the activity of Indonesian Red Cross doctors and to financing urgent purchases of medicines.

The programme for re-uniting the members of dispersed families continued and on 16 December six persons rejoined their near relations in Australia.

Also in December, the Portuguese Government officially appointed the ICRC to carry out the programme for re-uniting families and for repatriations.

Middle East

Iraq/Iran conflict

Iran

The talks that Mr J.-P. Hocké, director of ICRC Operational Activities, had with governmental authorities in Teheran at the end of October, in an attempt to resolve the difficulties that the ICRC faces in its work, resulted in a meeting, on 6 November, of ICRC delegates and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Second Military Bureau. A programme of visits to Iraqi prisoners of war was discussed.

The delegation received authorization to use several teams of delegates simultaneously. The authorities requested that priority be given to hospital visits. For this reason, on 19 November, the staff of the delegation was increased by five delegates.

The registering of Iraqi prisoners of war restarted on 13 November in the camps, after several months of interruption. This very lengthy operation will last several weeks. At the end of November, some 24,000 prisoners had been registered.

From 28 November to 1 December delegates visited two hospitals where there were wounded prisoners of war. In a third hospital, the delegates ran into difficulties that necessitated a further meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 8 December. It was not possible to draw up a programme of visits.

A prisoner camp near the Caspian Sea was, however, visited from 15 to 21 December.

On 16 December, the delegation approached the authorities requesting that visits to and registering of prisoners be facilitated and a programme of work fixed. This approach having been unsuccessful, a note was sent on 26 December to the governmental authorities outlining ICRC action and requesting that effective measures be taken to enable the ICRC to accomplish its mission.

Mixed medical commission

Under the terms of the Third Geneva Convention, a mixed medical commission was appointed to examine the cases of severely wounded prisoners, with a view to their repatriation. Two medical delegates represent the ICRC on the commission.

The commission held a single session in December and examined the cases of only 12 wounded prisoners of war who had been selected by the

authorities. The study of more than 300 serious cases on a list drawn up by the ICRC was refused. There was therefore no second meeting of the commission in December.

Distribution of aid to Kurds

An aid convoy crossed the frontier between Turkey and Iran at the end of November with Iraqi Kurd villages in Ziveh, Azarbaijan, as its destination. These villages had benefited from an assistance operation in October. Distributions for the benefit of some 15,000 persons started immediately. Clothes, blankets and provisions were distributed. The Iranian Red Crescent provided tents.

List of missing persons

In December, the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Geneva, handed over to the ICRC a list of 9,405 civilians and soldiers who had disappeared from the territories previously occupied by the Iraqi forces in the Khorramshahr region and whose absence was discovered after the retreat of the Iraqi armed forces. As is customary, the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC will open inquiries on these missing persons.

Iraq

A new series of visits to camps holding Iranian prisoners of war began in the middle of November. In accordance with the promise made to Mr Hocké by the authorities during his visit in October-November, the ICRC was authorized to visit the Mosul II camp where it registered new prisoners; the Ramadi, Anbar, Mosul I and Mosul III camps were also visited. The same camps were visited once again in December.

Mixed medical commission

A mixed medical commission was also formed in Iraq to examine the cases of gravely wounded prisoners of war with a view to their repatriation. Two ICRC doctors are members of the commission.

The commission started its work on 9 December. From that date until 2 January, it examined the cases of 487 wounded prisoners and immediately ruled that several tens of cases should be repatriated right away.

Delegates wounded

The hotel where ICRC delegates were staying was damaged during an attack against the Iraqi News Agency in Baghdad on 15 December and three women delegates were slightly wounded.

Meetings of donors

On 10 November, the President of the ICRC was host at the ICRC headquarters in Geneva to the representatives of the principal Western donor countries. He informed them of the deficit (around 6 million Swiss francs) for ICRC action in Iran/Iraq in 1982 and of the budget estimates for 1983.

A similar meeting was held on 25 November for the Arab donor countries.

Lebanon

Severe tension persisted throughout the country during November and December and the general situation did not improve, owing to the presence of foreign armed forces of various origins, repeated armed clashes between different Lebanese factions and attacks. There were also torrential rainfalls.

The Red Cross (i.e. the ICRC delegates and the Lebanese Red Cross, whose voluntary workers showed admirable devotion and courage) have had to face an unbroken series of emergencies.

In November, the ICRC was obliged to make an appeal to all the parties to the conflict asking them to give the ICRC free passage and facilitate its humanitarian mission, as well as to guarantee the security of its personnel and vehicles, especially the ambulances.

Soon afterwards, however, in Tripoli, the theft of ambulances belonging to the Lebanese Red Cross and attempts to get hold of ICRC vehicles seriously hindered activities and forced the ICRC to make a second appeal for the respect of the emblems of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Protection

The ICRC delegates closely followed the development of the situation in Beirut and its southern suburbs, in particular in the Palestinian camps and in the "Palestinian Red Crescent" hospitals.

On 27 and 28 November, the seizure of medicines belonging to the "Palestinian Red Crescent" in the "Gaza" hospital at Beirut necessitated ICRC intervention.

Following particularly violent armed clashes in Tripoli on 9 December, the ICRC intensified its assistance actions and presence in the town.

Since November, the ICRC delegates have made a number of surveys in the mountains because of a sudden deterioration of the situation there and the frequent disruption of communication by the barring of roads. A rumour that the water had been contaminated threw the population into a state close to panic. This anxiety was calmed when analyses proved to be negative.

The ICRC delegates continued to make daily visits to the Insar camp, near Nabatieh (in South Lebanon), where Palestinian, Lebanese and foreign prisoners are being detained by the Israelis. The ICRC negotiated and organized the repatriation of foreign detainees as soon as the announcement of their liberation was made.

By the beginning of November, the ICRC had registered some 8,400 prisoners at Insar, of whom approximately 2,500 had already been freed by that date. Since then, the liberation and in some cases the repatriation of prisoners has continued.

For example, on 17 November, 55 Indian citizens were freed and were taken in an ICRC convoy to the airport at Beirut where they were handed over to a diplomatic representative of India and repatriated. On 2 and 3 December, 417 citizens of Bangladesh were transferred from Insar to Beirut airport, then repatriated to Dhaka in two aeroplanes. At the end of the year, about 5,500 persons were still detained at Insar and more than 3,000 persons had been released.

The ICRC delegates went each day to the Tyre and Sidon camps of Palestinian refugees, where danger to the civilian population remained a cause of concern.

On 11 November, the ICRC arranged the repatriation, via Kuneitra, of five Syrian prisoners of war freed by the Israeli authorities and, on 8 December, another five. Syrian prisoners of war, also liberated by the Israeli authorities, were repatriated under ICRC auspices.

In *Syria*, on 15 November, an ICRC delegate and a medical delegate visited three Israeli prisoners of war. These visits were made according to usual ICRC procedure. Family messages were exchanged. Again, on 6 December, the ICRC delegates visited Israeli prisoners of war in *Syria*.

In *Israel*, ICRC delegates visited 293 Syrian prisoners of war on 1 December and on 3 December they saw for the fourth time six women captured in Lebanon and at present imprisoned in Israel.

On 20 November, an ICRC delegate and an ICRC doctor visited six Israeli prisoners of war held by the Organization for the Liberation

of Palestine (OLP); interviews without witnesses were not, however, authorized. These prisoners were seen again on 28 December; this time they were interviewed without witnesses.

Assistance

Medical assistance was again on a large scale during this period.

After the destruction of the headquarters of the Israeli troops at Tyre, in November, ICRC and Lebanese Red Cross medical teams helped in the evacuation of the wounded and remained constantly available in an improvised aid centre, in the immediate vicinity of the incident.

Clashes on Mount Lebanon increased the work of the ICRC medical team in that region. Pharmaceutical first aid kits were handed out to dispensaries in Druze and Christian villages during tours by delegates.

Following the incidents that occurred at Tripoli from 9 December, the ICRC organized several emergency transports of wounded to the neighbouring hospitals, to which 118 victims were admitted. It also distributed indispensable medical material to six hospitals and one dispensary in North Lebanon.

In the valley of the Bekaa, where there were also clashes, the surgical team of the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies, working under ICRC auspices, carried out some fifty surgical operations at the Baalbek government hospital. The team also gave 35 consultations to out-patients.

In addition, 6,900 kg of medical aid was handed over to the Ministry of Health, 9,600 kg to the Lebanese Red Cross and 1,000 kg to the "Acca" and "Gaza" "Palestinian Red Crescent" hospitals.

The distributions of food aid were less important in the last two months of 1982, thanks to the increased quantities of provisions that other organizations were distributing in Lebanon. The ICRC decided to diminish little by little its distributions of food and concentrate its efforts on building up reserves of blankets, kitchen utensils and family packages containing an assortment of articles.

Some 11,800 families, however, received food assistance in November and some 6,800 families in December. More than 86,000 blankets, some 19,000 family packages with food rations and more than 3,600 assortments of kitchen utensils were distributed in the course of those two months.

The rain and the onset of winter made it necessary to increase the distribution of blankets.

The ship "Flora" of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany made two voyages at the beginning of November, bringing 772 tons of various aid from Larnaca (Cyprus) and Ravenna (Italy).

In addition, convoys brought 465 tons of aid to Lebanon (rice, milk powder, blankets, etc.) which had been stored at Damascus.

A hundred "paediatric kits", a gift sent by the Netherlands Red Cross, arrived in Lebanon in November.

All these consignments made it possible for the ICRC to distribute 7,341 tons of aid and medical material in November and December, 3,234 tons went to Beirut, 456 tons to Central Lebanon, 1,666 tons to North Lebanon and the Bekaa valley and 1,985 tons to South Lebanon.

Jordan

The eighth series of visits to places of detention, started on 6 September, continued in November and December. By 15 November, visits had been made to nine places of detention with 1,592 detainees, of whom 122 had been interviewed without witnesses.

Yemen Arab Republic

On mission in the Yemen Arab Republic from 26 October to 10 November, Mr G.-B. Bacchetta, ICRC regional delegate for the Arabian peninsular, visited the Sanaa central prison where he saw 171 detainees, according to standard ICRC procedure.

During his stay, Mr Bacchetta went to the As-Sawwadiyeh region where he visited a camp in which there were some 850 persons displaced by the events of 1979.

As a result of this mission, the ICRC decided to provide assistance to the prisons (medicines, disinfectants, books, etc.), to a value of 20,000 Swiss francs and to launch an aid programme (blankets, kitchen utensils, food), to a value of nearly 40,000 francs, for the benefit of the displaced population.

During this mission, Mr Bacchetta met the Minister of the Interior and representatives of the Yemeni Red Crescent.

In addition, 900 tents and a ton of clothing were sent to North Yemen in response to appeals by the League of Red Cross Societies on behalf of victims of the recent earthquake.

Israel and occupied territories

Apart from its work related to the conflict in Lebanon (see above), the ICRC delegation in Israel continued its traditional activities for detainees in November and December. It visited detainees under interrogation and continued its visits to the Toulkarem, Jenin, Neve Tirza, Ramallah and Nafha prisons.

The delegates had talks with many personalities in the occupied territories, in particular with mayors, whether in office or removed from office, and with university staff. These talks enabled the delegation to make a better approach to the various problems facing the population of the occupied territories.

At the beginning of December, the Israeli authorities set up a commission to study the case of the Bedouins, about 500 families, originally from the Sinai, who remained in the Gaza strip after Sinai was returned to Egypt in April 1982. The ICRC is following the work of this commission.

The ICRC is following attentively other problems concerning the population of the occupied territories. In the Gaza strip, following a plan by the authorities to rid public property of "illegal constructions", fifteen houses were destroyed at the end of November and hundreds of other constructions are threatened with destruction. The ICRC delegations in Jerusalem and Gaza have been approached by numerous families on this subject. A High Court order suspended the carrying out of this plan.

In Jericho, refugee camps abandoned in 1967 were also scheduled for destruction.

In Hebron, there is a project to rebuild a new Jewish quarter in the centre of the old city. A High Court order of 13 December suspended the carrying out of this project for 45 days.

Europe

Poland

A further call for funds for Poland, the third since the beginning of the action a year ago, was made at the beginning of December by the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies. The appeal is for 18.3 million Swiss francs and covers the period from 1 November 1982 to 30 June 1983.

Since the imposition of martial law in December 1981, the ICRC and the League have made every endeavour, in collaboration with the Polish Red Cross, to provide protection and assistance to the persons interned and to vulnerable groups of the population having difficulties in procuring essential food and medicines. As from 21 January 1982, the date on which they obtained the necessary authorization, the ICRC delegates have been visiting persons interned under martial law. In the course of the year, 4,851 internees were seen according to customary ICRC procedures, i.e. interviews with the internees, without witnesses, in their usual place of internment, with the possibility of repeating the visits. These visits ended with the suspension of martial law, which became effective on 31 December 1982, bringing with it an end to internment.

Mr Thierry Germond, ICRC headquarters staff member responsible for action in Poland, visited Warsaw from 29 November to 4 December. His mission allowed him to continue discussions with the Polish authorities relating to the ICRC request for access to arrested and condemned persons. Mr Germond had talks with the Vice-Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health, the Vice-Minister of the Interior and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as with the President and other senior officials of the Polish Red Cross.

International Technical Seminar of the Central Tracing Agency

The Central Tracing Agency International Technical Seminar, organized by the ICRC, was held in Geneva from 4 to 10 November 1982. At the inaugural meeting the President of the ICRC, Mr. Alexandre Hay, welcomed the 61 participants from 53 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The seminar — the first of its kind to be organized on such a large scale — enabled representatives of the National Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies and the ICRC to exchange their views and their experience in activities which are the specialized domain of the Central Tracing Agency in its interventions during and after conflicts, such as transmitting family news, tracing missing or separated persons and reuniting dispersed families. The establishment of national information bureaux, as provided for in the Geneva Conventions, and the development of tracing services at the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were also discussed.

The delegates attending the seminar all stressed the need to create or develop National Society tracing services and requested the ICRC and the League, in conformity with the document presented by the ICRC and the League at the Twenty-fourth International Red Cross Conference in Manila in November 1981, to give the National Societies the necessary technical assistance for the training of specialized personnel. They also emphasized the advisability of organizing regional seminars and placing experts at the disposal of the National Societies, whilst calling on the latter's experience where necessary, in co-operation with the League.

Mention must be made of the excellent spirit in which the discussions, which were strictly confined to the technicalities of tracing activities, took place. The representatives of the various National Societies appreciated the importance of exchanging ideas, getting to know each other and talking over mutual problems.

This seminar was only a first step towards collaboration between the ICRC and the National Societies in tracing activities. It is expected to be followed by other international seminars of the same kind.

In response to the delegates' requests, a technical manual based upon the results of this seminar will be compiled shortly for the National Societies.

All National Societies will be sent a detailed account of the seminar's work.

First Egyptian seminar on humanitarian law

The first Egyptian seminar on international humanitarian law, organized by the Egyptian Society of International Law, the Egyptian Ministry of Defence and the ICRC, was held in Cairo from 20 to 24 November. The ICRC delegation at this seminar was headed by Mr. H. Huber, Vice-President of the ICRC, and included several representatives of the Principles and Law Department and the Information Department.

About thirty high-ranking Egyptian officers took part in this seminar which was mainly for members of the armed forces. Also attending the seminar were high-ranking Egyptian officials and professors, as well as two Sudanese military officers.

The opening session was honoured by the presence of H. E. Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who made a speech in which he pointed out that Egypt had always shown a keen interest in the development of international humanitarian law, in the reaffirmation of its principles applicable in armed conflicts, in its dissemination and in the guarantee of its application. Addresses were also given by Dr. Zaki Hashem, President of the Egyptian Society of International Law, by Mr. H. Huber, Vice-President of the ICRC, by General Fouad Abdel Salam Amin, Director of Military Justice, and by Mr. Yehia Darwish, Secretary General of the Egyptian Red Crescent.

During the seminar lectures were given by professors of the Universities of Cairo and Alexandria, officers of Military Justice, senior government officials and ICRC representatives. The lectures dealt with subjects as varied as the law of war and the armed forces, humanitarian law

and Islam, the protection of civilians during armed conflicts, humanitarian law and wars of liberation. Each exposé was followed by discussion, illustrated by ICRC films. The participants were also given a summary of ICRC activities and the application of international humanitarian law, in particular in the Middle East, and a lecture on the 1977 Protocols.

Those attending showed unflagging interest throughout the week of the seminar, which was the first of its kind to have been organized on the initiative of a country. The success of this meeting was such that a similar seminar is being contemplated in Sudan.

At the Henry Dunant Institute

The Assembly of the Henry Dunant Institute met on 30 June 1982. Lack of space has prevented us until now from giving an account of the work of this meeting and we hope our readers will excuse us.

Firstly, let us recall that the Henry Dunant Institute, founded by the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross to carry out studies, research, training and teaching for the entire Red Cross, has as its supreme authority the General Assembly which meets once a year to issue any necessary regulations and approve the Institute's budget and long-term programme of activities.

The Assembly consists of fifteen members, each of the three founder institutions appointing five. A representative of each institution in turn presides over the Assembly for a two-year period.

On 30 June 1982, the Assembly welcomed new members and since that date has been composed of the following:

the ICRC delegation, namely Mr. Maurice Aubert, Mr. Jean Pictet, Mr. Dietrich Schindler and Mr. Hans-Peter Tschudi, who are all members of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Mr. Jacques Moreillon, ICRC Director for General Affairs;

the delegation of the League, which consists of Mr. Bjorn Egge, President of the Norwegian Red Cross, Mr. Janos Hantos, President of the Hungarian Red Cross, Dr. Victor Laroche, President of the Haitian Red Cross, Professor Oreste Louridis, President of the Hellenic Red Cross and Mr. Enrique de la Mata, President of the Spanish Red Cross and President of the League; and

the delegation of the Swiss Red Cross, made up of Professor Hans Haug, former President of the Swiss Red Cross and Vice-President of the League, Mr. Jean-Paul Buensod, Vice-President, Mr. Yves Dunant, Treasurer General, Mr. Jean Pascalis, Deputy Secretary General, and Mr. Félix Christ, member of the General Secretariat of the Swiss Red Cross.

Also taking part in the Assembly's work are Mr. Jacques Meurant, Director of the Henry Dunant Institute, Mr. Jiri Toman, Deputy Director, Mr. F. G. Akerhielm, Administrator, Professor Bernard Gagnebin, Academic Adviser and Mr. Pierre Gaillard, Adviser.

At the meeting of 30 June 1982, the Assembly appointed Mr. Enrique de la Mata, President of the Spanish Red Cross and President of the League, as its Chairman for a period of two years, in accordance with the statutes of the Institute. He succeeds Mr. Jean Pictet.

Furthermore, the Assembly approved the 1981 accounts and the annual report submitted to it by the Board of the Institute. It also approved the various projects presented to it, which are summarized below.

* * *

The Institute is managed by a Board of three representatives from each of the founder institutions, appointed by them for at least two years. The Board meets as frequently as the proper management of the Institute requires, and submits a management report to the General Assembly each year.

The present members of the Board are:

for the ICRC: Mr. Yves Sandoz, Deputy Director and Head of the Principles and Law Department; Mr. Alain Modoux, Head of the Information Department; and Mr. Francis Dick, Head of the Budget Service;

for the League: Mr. Hans Hoegh, Secretary General of the League; Mr. Bengt Bergman, Deputy Secretary General; and Mrs. Yolande Camporini, Technical Adviser;

for the Swiss Red Cross: Professor Hans Haug, former President of the Swiss Red Cross and Vice-President of the League; Mr. Jean-Paul Buensod, Vice-President; and Mr. Yves Dunant, Treasurer General of the Swiss Red Cross.

The Chairman of the Board of the Institute is Mr. Enrique de la Mata, President of the Spanish Red Cross and President of the League, who is also Chairman of the Assembly of the Institute.

* * *

In accordance with its statutes mentioned above, the object of the Henry Dunant Institute is to carry out studies, research, training and teaching. Hence it has for several years been pursuing extensive research, publication and teaching programmes, a few of which are listed below.

Planned or current research projects include titles or subjects such as: The voluntary service of the Red Cross in present-day society; Glossary of the terminology of the law of armed conflicts; Repertory of universities and academic institutions for the promotion of international humanitarian law; studies on penitentiary legislation, refugee status, unaccompanied children in emergency situations, the compiling of a bibliography on the peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The following are amongst the publications being prepared by the Institute: a new edition of the International Red Cross Handbook, a manual for the teaching of international humanitarian law, a guide for National Societies on methods of disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law and of the principles and ideals of the Red Cross, a volume on the specific contributions of the Red Cross towards peace, another on the contribution to the spirit of peace of international humanitarian law and the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, a re-issue (in collaboration with an outside editor) of the classics of international public law, Vattel (in three volumes) and Grotius (in four volumes).

The Institute organizes a number of courses and seminars or participates in those organized by other institutions, where the subject-matter is always the Red Cross, its principles and ideals, and international humanitarian law. As in former years, the Institute will organize courses for diplomats, for journalists (courses in French, English, Spanish, Danish and perhaps other languages), for the heads and members of various National Societies, for students. The Institute's courses are often held in Geneva, but others have been held in places as far away as Cameroon and Australia.

The International Review wishes the Institute every success in these activities and projects.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

NEW RULES FOR VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICTS ¹

The Geneva Protocols of 8 June 1977 stress the need to disseminate as widely as possible knowledge of international humanitarian law and in particular of the provisions of the Protocols adopted in 1977.

It was with this in mind that the authors wrote the book *New Rules for Victims of Armed Conflicts*. All three participated, as members of their governments' delegations (the Federal Republic of Germany for the first two, the United States of America for the third, and the United Kingdom for the collaborator), in the work of the Diplomatic Conference from 1974 to 1977, which resulted in the adoption of the Protocols; they were therefore particularly well prepared for the task which they assumed.

Faced with the difficulty of having an extensive commentary on the Protocols speedily published, the authors wrote, as they said in their preface, a guide to the two Protocols based mainly on the history and the development of the draft texts which they had been dealing with in the four annual sessions of the Diplomatic Conference. Carefully going through each article of the Protocols and taking one term in the texts after another, they explain the concepts and intentions behind the proposals to the Conference, the discussions which took place on them and the clashes of opinion between the representatives of the various countries and schools of thought which were present at the meetings. They show lastly how, why, or for what specific purpose, these terms were finally adopted by the Conference. We have here, therefore, a lively and informative account.

The volume comprises a general introduction in which is to be found a summary, extremely condensed, of the development of humani-

¹ *New Rules for Victims of Armed Conflicts, Commentary on the Two 1977 Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949*, by Michael Bothe, Karl Joseph Partsh, Waldemar A. Solf, with the collaboration of Martin Eaton. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, the Hague/Boston/London, 1982. XXII + 744 pages. 145 US dollars. Text in English.

tarian law and a short history of the Diplomatic Conference of 1974-1977 (preparations — procedures and decisions). A bibliography has been added at the end of the book.

We are quite sure that this book, by the amount of information it contains, by its clarity and attention to detail, will be extremely useful, and appreciated by all those who are interested in international humanitarian law.

ATLE GRAHL-MADSEN: TERRITORIAL ASYLUM¹

Professor Atle Grahl-Madsen is an authority on international asylum law. He holds the chair of international law in the University of Uppsala and is also Director of the Swedish Institute of International Law. He has served in a great many international organizations providing practical aid and legal assistance to refugees.

In this book Professor Grahl-Madsen explains the present state of the law of asylum: the right of States to grant asylum to any person applying for it; the constitutional and statutory provisions in different States giving the individual the possibility to seek refuge, and the rudimentary provisions of international law prohibiting the extradition and forcible return of refugees to countries where they would not be safe from persecution.

The projects for an international convention on territorial asylum are discussed in detail and certain particular problems, such as the «refugees in orbit», are also examined. A section towards the end of the book is devoted to documents, which include a large number of international instruments dealing with refugees and the law of asylum.

At a time when numerous National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have to face the serious humanitarian implications of the presence of refugees on their countries' territory, Professor Grahl-Madsen's book will no doubt be read with interest and profit.

¹ Almqvist and Wiksell International, Stockholm, Oceana Publications Inc., London-Rome-New York, 1980, 232 pp.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dhaka 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Avenida 68, No. 66-31, Apartado Aéreo 11-10, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 No. 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague I*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 28, Postboks 2600, 2100 København Ø.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 17 Av. Norte y 7a. Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, *San Salvador*, Apartado Postal 2672.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Rass Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden I*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela, D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*, Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 121.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Crescent, Avenue Ostad Nejatollahi, Carrefour Ayatollah Taleghani, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, JKR 2358, Jalan Tun Ismail, *Kuala Lumpur* 11-02.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, P.O.B. 30427, 2500 GK *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Drammensveien 20 A, *Oslo* 2, Mail add.: *Postboks 2338, Solli, Oslo* 2.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Av. Camino del Inca y Nazarenas, Urb. Las Gardenias - Surco - Apartado 1534, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, P.O. Box 280, *Manila* 2803.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- QATAR** — Qatar Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 5449, *Doha*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- RWANDA** — Rwanda Red Cross, B.P. 425, *Kigali*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 0923.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, 77, de Villiers Street), P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2000.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA (Dem. Soc. Rep. of)** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND** — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Rainmattstr. 10, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TONGA** — Tonga Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 456, *Nuku'alofa*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C.* 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YEMEN (Arab Republic)** — Yemen Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1471, *Sana'a*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.